

FIVE TYPHOONS IN THE FAR EAST IN JULY, 1922.

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[Weather Bureau, Manila, P. I., August 5, 1922.]

The first typhoon of the month was formed on the 3d to the east of northern Luzon near 126° longitude E. and 18° latitude N. It moved north and north by east, its center passing near Naha in the early morning of the 6th, when the barometric minimum, 732.7 mm. (28.85 inches), corrected for gravity, was observed. The typhoon crossed the Korea Strait and entered the Sea of Japan on the 8th.

The second typhoon was rather small and appeared for the first time near Surigao in about 10° latitude N. between 126° and 127° longitude E. at 6 a. m. of the 9th. It crossed the central part of the Philippines with a northwesterly direction, passed some 60 or 70 miles south of Manila in the afternoon of the 10th, traversed the China Sea practically with the same direction from the 10th to the 12th, and entered China about 150 miles west of Hongkong in the early morning of the 13th. The approximate position of the center on these days was:

July 11—132° 25' longitude E. 16° 10' latitude N.

July 12—113° 20' longitude E. 20° latitude N.

July 13—111° 20' longitude E. 22° 15' latitude N.

On the 23d, after several days of a low-pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel, a typhoon was formed in the eastern part of this region in about 19° latitude N. and 127° longitude E. It followed a track similar to the first typhoon of the month. The center was situated at noon of the 24th in about 28° latitude N. and 129° longitude E. At Oshima, or Nase, the barometric minimum was 726 mm. (28.58 inches) corrected for gravity. The direction of the typhoon was N. by E. until it reached Oshima, then NNW. until it reached the southwestern end of Korea, and NNE. again across Korea. The position of the center at noon of the 25th was about 34° latitude N. and between 126° and 127° longitude E.

A fourth typhoon was formed in the China Sea on the 26th between 16° and 17° latitude N. and in about 115° longitude E. It moved northwestward and entered the China coast north of Hainan in the early morning of the 29th.

The last typhoon of the month, and the most important for the Philippines, appeared on the 29th over 300 miles to the east of central Luzon in the Pacific. But as it traversed the Philippines on the 1st of August it rather belongs to the next month and therefore we will describe its track later, together with the other typhoons of August.

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Polar regions.—NOME, August 4.—The schooner *Maude*, carrying the Amundsen polar expedition, reported her position at midnight, August 2, as close to Wrangel Island and in ice, with fine weather prevailing and little snow. There had been several bad storms.—*Washington Post*, August 4, 1922.

British Isles.—The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the average was: England and Wales, 132; Scotland, 78; Ireland, 104; British Isles, 109.

In London, Camden Square, the mean temperature was 59.1° F., or 3.3° F. below the average, the duration of rainfall 38.4 hours, and the evaporation 1.74 inch.¹

Norway.—Arctic Norway reports summer heat such as has never before been known in that section. * * * At Hammerfest (just under 71 degrees north), the thermometer recorded a record temperature of 31 degrees Celsius (88 Fahrenheit), and at Tromsø (just under 70 degrees north), 45 degrees Celsius (113 Fahrenheit) in the shade. * * *

In Bergen, just above 60 degrees north, the summer has been anything but warm. * * *.—*Excerpt from U. S. Consular Report*, August 5, 1922.

France.—At the middle of the month, southern France experienced a spell of hot weather, and a shade temperature of 98.6°F. was registered at Toulon. Many forest fires broke out, thousands of acres of woodland being involved.¹

Switzerland.—On the 2d, hailstorms were experienced over wide areas of Switzerland, much damage being caused in the Cantons of Vaud, Berne, and Appenzell.¹

Italy.—ROME, August 31.—After a drought which began May 10, Rome to-day was flooded by a terrific rainstorm and the temperature fell 20°F.—*New York Herald*, September 1, 1922.

India.—A pronounced break occurred in the Indian monsoon and the first half of the month was almost rainless in central and northwest India and the northern Deccan. Certain regions, however, had normal and even excessive rainfall, the latter occurring mainly on the Madras coast and in Bengal and Burma.¹

China.—HONGKONG, August 7.—Estimates of the casualties in the typhoon, which last week (August 2) destroyed Swatow, now vary from 20,000 to 40,000. [Later reports give the number as greater than 50,000.] * * * Many villages were completely wiped out. * * * To-day gangs of Chinese fishermen were bringing, from 2 miles inland, their boats which had been blown into the country.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*, August 8, 1922.

Korea.—TOKIO, August 24.—According to advices reaching here today, Korea is being swept by great floods. The dead are estimated to number a thousand.

So far no estimate has been made of damage, but it will be immense.—*Chicago Evening American*, August 24, 1922.

Chile.—On the 4th it was reported that heavy rains had caused extensive floods in Southern Chile with great damage to property and agriculture.¹

Jamaica.—KINGSTON, August 29.—Hurricanes moving in the vicinity of Jamaica have had the effect of breaking the intense drought which was causing crops to perish in nearly all parts of the island.—*New York Times*, August 30, 1922.

Brazil.—* * * The rainfalls of the northern and southern regions were, respectively, 104 mm. and 46 mm. above normal while that of the center was 34 mm. below normal. Rio Minas and São Paula States had a long rainless spell.¹

¹ *Meteorological Magazine*, September, 1922.¹ *Meteorological Magazine*, September, 1922.